orchards, and greenhouses, but within the last few years have been comparatively neglected by entomologists; and before the appearance of the present work almost the only recent information relating to the British species was to be found in papers by Mr. J. W. Douglas and Mr. R. Newstead in successive volumes of the 'Entomologist's Monthly Magazine.' In the exhaustive and beautifully illustrated volumes before us Mr. Newstead deals with eighty-eight British species and four varieties. Many of these are doubtless introduced, for Coccidæ are very liable to be carried from one country to another with plants, to which the gravid apterous females firmly attach themselves, covering their eggs with their own dead bodies, whereas the males are very delicately formed and fragile winged insects.

Outside Europe the Coccidæ have been more especially studied in North America, Ceylon, and New Zealand; and very recently Mrs. Maria E. Fernald, A.M., has published a Catalogue of the Coccidæ of the World, as Bulletin no. 8 of the Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in which she enumerates 1514 species. There can be no question but that the existing number of species is very much larger—how much larger it would be futile even to hazard a guess at present.

Mr. Newstead's first volume includes a good deal of introductory matter, under such headings as life-history and metamorphoses; natural products; migration, distribution, acclimatization, &c.; natural enemies; collecting and preserving, methods of prevention and remedies; insecticides, &c.; and the monograph of the subfamily Diaspinæ. The second volume contains the monographs of the subfamilies Conchaspinæ, Lecaniinæ, Hemicoccinæ, Dactylopiinæ, Coccinæ, Ortheziinæ, and Monophlebinæ, four other subfamilies (the Tachardiinæ, Idiococcinæ, Brachyscelinæ, and Margarodinæ) being at present unrepresented in the British Isles.

Many Coccidæ exude a large amount of waxy matter, often taking the form of regular laminæ, as may be seen very conspicuously on the last two plates of Mr. Newstead's book.

All Coccidæ are not injurious, and several foreign species yield valuable products, such as cochineal, wax, and lac; while others yield honey-dew, and some species are domesticated by ants.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 27th, 1904.—J. E. Marr, Sc.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

'On a New Species of *Eoscorpius* from the Upper Carboniferous Rocks of Lancashire.' By Walter Baldwin, Esq., F.G.S., and William Henry Sutcliffe, Esq., F.G.S.

The specimen described was found in an ironstone-nodule occurring

on a fairly well-marked horizon, about 135 feet above the Royley Mine (or Arley Mine) coal-seam, at Sparth Bottoms, about half a mile south-west of Rochdale Town-Hall. The nodules occur in a band of blue shale, in which are well-preserved remains of *Carbonicola acuta*, ferns, *Calamaria*, *Prestwichia rotundata*, and *Bellinurus bellulus*. The animal is well represented by both the intaglio and relievo impressions: these, however, only show its dorsal aspect. A description of the specimen is given, and it is referred to a new species. Dr. Peach is of opinion that, like the recent scorpions, the ancient species visited the sea-shore in search of the eggs of invertebrates left bare by the tides, and the association of this new scorpion with king-crabs at Sparth Bottoms is in favour of this view. The specimen has been presented to the Manchester Museum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Note on Hinulia pardalis *of Macleay.*

By G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

The lizard which bears this name was so imperfectly described by Macleay in 1877 (Journ. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. ii. p. 62), from a collection made at Katow, New Guinea, that, when revising the Scincidæ in 1887, I could refer to it only in a footnote (Cat. Liz. iii. p. 209) appended to the general synonymy of the genus *Lygosoma*.

I have now received, through the kindness of Mr. S. J. Johnston, of the Technological Museum, Sydney, a specimen collected by Mr. A. E. Finckh on Lizard Island, Queensland, which, he informs me, he has compared with the type of *Hinulia pardalis* in the Macleay Museum, University of Sydney, and found identical with it. From this specimen I conclude that *H. pardalis* is the same as *Lygosoma elegantulum*, Peters & Doria (Ann. Mus. Genova, xiii. 1878, p. 344), and, as the former name has priority, I propose in future to designate this rather common species as *Lygosoma pardalis*, Macleay.